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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. NO. 3.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possess the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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For the Globe.

BIBLE SLAVERY COMPARED WITH SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

"Forced from home and all its pleasures,
Africa's coast I left forlorn,
To increase a stranger's treasures,
O'er the raging billows borne."

PART SECOND.

How many millions have rent the Heavens unheard, amidst burning cities and falling edifices; whilst we only know that God has a right to employ any, or all, his creatures, as ministers of either wrath or mercy. It would be exceedingly cruel in us to refuse, if in our power, to save all who are perishing either from the raging deep, or burning edifices. Besides, God has consigned to us a very small part of his dominion, and too narrow a capacity to understand the vast, and to us complex, machinery of his government. The Canaanites had forfeited their right to life and liberty by ingratitude to their lawgiver, and by denying his right to rule over them, and Israel was commanded to destroy them. But where is the parallel between Canaan and Africa?

As well might a single township assume the Government of these United States as for us to leave the narrow limits of our province to legislate for the empire of God, or repeal any of his laws.

But let us try the logic of those who would employ the bible to perpetuate and extend slavery indefinitely. If, because God authorized the Jews to enslave the Canaanites because of their incorrigible wickedness; we may declare war against human nature, go to Africa, steal her sable sons and daughters, crowd them by hundreds, manacled, into slave ships, loathsome with filth and putrescence, transport them to a strange hemisphere, transmute them into chattels, and declare them hereditary bondsmen: therefore, because God commanded Israel to slay men, women and children of many nations, we may declare war upon our race, beginning with the aboriginees of our own country, who were once its lords and proprietors; after exterminating them, instead of sending the heralds of the Cross to the benighted heathen, we may send the sword; first to the Pacific Isles, and after exterminating their inhabitants, if our power was equal to it, we might how down with fire and sword every heathen government upon earth, take possession of our planet, in fee, simple, and bid defiance to the dictates of humanity. Now, horrible as the inference may appear, it is clearly the legitimate result of arguments drawn from the bible in vindication of slavery; because the mandates of the bible for the utter extermination of the heathen Canaanites by the sword, is incomparably stronger than it is for their enslavement.—But we rejoice that the bible neither encourages the horrors of war nor slavery; on the contrary, it teaches that at least one of the parties engaged is chargeable with crime.

As to Onisimus, the centurion's servant, and all similar cases, which are dragged into proslavery service, we have only space to say, that there is nothing said regarding them which might not be predicated of apprentices, or poor orphans, bound out to the year of their majority, in order that by honorable service they might pay for their boarding, schooling, clothing, nursing, &c.

Admitting, for argument's sake, that it was the commanded duty of Israel to make war upon the heathen for the purpose of enslaving them, we repeat the inquiry, What has that to do with Southern Slavery, in the absence of God's command, to make war upon the nations of Africa? who never offended us, or knew of our existence till they lay bleeding at our feet. At the time of which we speak, the Jews constituted the church of Christ upon earth; and in order that they might not be contaminated with that gross idolatry practised by the heathen with whom they were surrounded, and to which their nature so strongly tended, the ceremonial institutes of Moses were given them, which were intended to keep them separate, and prevent their contamination. But when Christ arrived upon earth, to make it the theatre of his sufferings and death, and to proclaim himself "the end of the law," he broke down all the ceremonial barriers between Jew and Gentile, gave his church enlarged bases, and a new impulse; and commanded the officers of his spiritual kingdom, to make aggressive war upon the kingdom of Satan, and proclaim to the heathen world, not excepting Africa, that the church door was now opened to them also, that they, too, might be counted amongst the spiritual seed of Abraham. When the foundation of our world was laid, we are told that "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy;" but how different was the scene when Christ suffered himself to be crushed into the grave, under a load of guilt not his own, in order to "undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free," and that all distinction between Jew and Gentile, bond and free, should forever be broken down. So important was the event, and so intense was the suffering when the Lord and Creator of universal nature sank under it, that Heaven was veiled in sadness, the foundation of the earth was shaken, the ashes of those who had rested for centuries in their graves were reanimated, and the veil of the temple, the symbol of distinction between Jew and Gentile, was torn asunder. Then it was that Paul "was sent far hence to the Gentiles," and Peter was taught, by vision, to lay aside all his Jewish predilections, preach to, and treat his heathen neighbors as brothers, upon equal footing with his own nation. We are now taught by Apostolic institutes, that when ever we meet any of the unfortunate sons or daughters of Adam, we are bound to recognize them as brethren, upon whose benighted souls the forfeited image of their God may be rewritten. And if so, where are the heathen nations under the Gospel to whom we, the Gentile children of Japheth, may go, conquer, purchase or steal the children of God, in order to enslave them? or where is the command of God to do so? If the fathers were unjustly enslaved, as all must admit whose moral principles are not withered, and whose consciences are not seared by the institution, where are the arguments to prove that we may entail it upon their children, and perpetuate and extend the institution indefinitely? in the absence of which, guilt is just as certainly perpetuated to the same extent.

Moreover, we deem it demonstrable that very great evils to Church and State are the result of the proslavery writing and preaching of those who labor to sustain it by the bible. When such productions are floated to the South upon every breeze, where every avenue is closed against our arguments, it gives aid and comfort to them, and prompts them to treason, rebellion and robbery, in their madness against our loved institutions, for which we are so deeply indebted to the bible.

All intelligent beings ascend from nature's laws to the God of Nature and worship Him. It is also true, that all intelligent Christians believe in the perfect accordance of the laws of Nature, and those of Divine revelation,—but if it be proven that the teachings of the Bible are favorable to that system of slavery which we can most successfully prove is violently opposed to the laws of nature and humanity, the logical result must be, the rejection of either Divine revelation, or the laws of nature; for, agreeable to the hypothesis, they cannot both be from God.—And, doubtless, to many minds a convincing evidence that the bible inculcates the right of man to transmute his fellow man, soul and body, into chattels, will, at the same time, convince him that the bible is not the word of God; and such being the tendency of such use of it, we have no doubt that it has resulted in making thousands of infidels. In view of the awful tendency of such reasoning, we should make, as if it was the least inquiry, Is it possible that the meek and lowly Jesus, the Author of our bible, whose bosom was, and is, the very temple of benevolence, can be chargeable with building an institution which does such violence to all the attributes of his Nature?

It is contended that because slavery prevailed in the Grecian and Roman empires, therefore the primitive Christians must have been slaveholders; and why not contend that because some Emperors gloried in their intoxication upon human blood, wrung from hundreds of thousands of their defenceless subjects, upon the gory altar of their insatiable ambition—and others manifested their mingled wickedness, ambition and folly, in such acts of cruelty, debauchery, and folly, as forbade the historian to record their deeds of darkness in detail,—therefore the primitive Christians must have lived in the practice of those abominable crimes; and why not contend, with equal propriety, that because some of the Hindoos immolate themselves to their ugly god, Jugernaut—others, upon the funeral pile on the death of their husbands—others, do penance by hook swinging, and others, feed the crocodiles of the Ganges with human flesh,—therefore the native converts to Christianity must practise these abominations. But the very contrary are the facts handed down to us by the records of faithful history: the objects of the primitive preachers of the Gospel was to melt the chains of cruel tyrants, qualify their subjects for the enjoyment of liberty, and let the captives go free, in order that they might learn their high destiny for time and eternity. Such was its effects, and such is its effects in Hindostan, and in every heathen land where those glad tidings are proclaimed to an enthralled and dying world. Let no man object that because so many professors are inconsistent, therefore our bible is not what we claim for it; but let it be remembered that it is not from bible authority that wickedness prevails, either in or out of the church, but in spite of it.

Again, it is stoutly insisted upon, that because Christ and his immediate followers did not assail slavery in specific and direct terms, therefore they approved of the system in all its ugliness: But how would such reasoning stand the test in the hands of Butler, the master in analogical argument? It would simply stand thus: Because Christ and the Apostles did not denounce slavery in direct terms, therefore they approved of it, and their immediate followers must have practised it. So, because Christ and the apostles did not in direct terms, denounce gladiatory shows, prize fighting, chariot racing, gambling and many other gross practices, therefore they must have approved of those things, and the primitive christians must necessarily have indulged and practised all such abominations; but why spend time in the refutation of such sophistical reasoning, the tendency of which if sustained, would be to introduce the barbarity of antiquity, from which the enlightened soul recoils with horror; and would roll the moral world back from the light and liberty of the nineteenth century, into the darkest ages of paganism and tyranny. But such was not the teaching of the author of our bible.

All the lawgivers, from Solon and Lycurgus down to our own time, with all their talents and learning combined, are superficial when compared with the great legislator, who is the author of our religion. They can only construct laws applicable to the overt acts of men; Divine law reaches the heart, the fountain or spring of action; they can only partially cut off the excrescences without a change of principle, and without the power of healing the deadly source whence all moral evil proceeds; Divine law, aided and directed by its author, dries up the fountain of iniquity within, and calls forth responsive acts of kindness and love, the very antipodes, of bondage, cruelty and slavery.

It is worthy of remark, that the author of our bible, foreseeing the native tyranny of the human heart, and its tendency to enslave the poor and the defenceless, has so multiplied his commands and instructions against it, that our only difficulty is in selecting, in order to present it in direct conflict with slavery in the South, in defence of which our friends there have declared, and are now waging against us a cruel predatory war. The bible teaches, that "thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him;" slavery does both under the protection of human and selfish law. The bible teaches, that "thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant who is escaped unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even amongst you."—Slavery demands of us, laws by which they can punish us with penalties and imprisonment for refusing to give up the "servant who has escaped unto us"—God threatens that "he will feed the oppressor of the defenceless" with his own flesh, and that "he shall be drunken with his own blood."—The slaveholder braves God's threatened justices and faithfulness. God says in our bible, "I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against you * * * and against them that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless". Slavery forces widowhood and orphanage upon its subjects, by unrighteous separations, and by denying them the right to claim their wages.—The bible says, "that for the oppression of the poor for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord, I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."—Slavery defies the authority of Jehovah, as if determined to thwart the benevolent designs of God by chastising the poor and defenceless.—The bible demands, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." Slavery claims the right to rivet the bonds more tightly, render the yoke more galling, and give perpetuity to oppression. The bible teaches us, that "he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death." But slavery rests upon the right to steal, chattelize, and traffic in human flesh and blood, contrary to his creator's authority.—Christ teaches us in reference to marriage, "what therefore God has joined together, let not man put asunder." Slavery disregards all marriage contracts by separating husband and wife. The author of our religion enjoins it upon parents to "bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." But the institution authorizes the cruel taskmaster to drag the weeping babe from the bosom of the frantic mother, in order to a perpetual separation, never again to draw from that bereaved breast the nutriment of life, nor feel the mother's tender hand wiping away the cold and clammy sweat, the harbinger of death, nor feel her tears falling as drops of dew upon the brow, burning with fever in the swamps of Florida, nor hear the sweet accents of the songs of zion falling from a mother's lips, to waft its spirit into Abraham's bosom, by the hand of ministering angels, at the close of a life of pain and sorrow.

But time would fail to exhibit the whole benignity of the bible in contrast with that cruel institution, which has brought into the battlefield hundreds of thousands of brothers, ready to drench the earth with each other's blood. We had concluded that slavery was municipal and local, and not national; but since our highest judicatory has, in the Dred Scott case, assumed to overrule the co-ordinate branches of our government and nationalize slavery, contrary to the opinion of the fathers and framers of our Government, its advocates go forth, dagger in hand, to drink the blood of all who dare sustain the right. The assassin's blade is seen gleaming in our council chambers, our senate chamber is stained with the blood of those who dare, defend the claims of humanity; our treasury is robbed in order to find sustenance for traitors; our arsenals are robbed to furnish rebels with arms and ammunition; our forts have been taken and war has been declared against us; and all this in defence of that institution, against which every attribute of Jehovah stands in fearful array.

And shall we stand still, and see our flag, the emblem of liberty, trampled in the dust, our enemy's hands stained in our brothers' blood, our Union with all its glorious appendages forever destroyed, and our liberty bartered for tyranny? Upon the contrary, we owe it to our friends in the South, in order to save them from their own madness and folly, we owe it to ourselves, as the depositaries of that liberty which is the natural birthright of every human being; we owe it to posterity to hand down to them in purity, the privileges bequeathed to us by our worthy ancestors, but especially we owe it to God, the benevolent author of our being and of every thing dear to us. We will in his name, and by his authority, send forth armies which will astonish the world for their numbers; we will sustain them at any expense. We must save the Union, and bequeath to future generations, those precious rights and privileges, secured at the expense of patriots' blood, and deposited with us for safe keeping. We will not recede whilst all Europe is throbbing for that liberty which they have learned is their right; and which our poor deluded friends in the South, are now laboring to bury in the sepulchre of patriotism.

H. C. B.

The Roses of Heaven.

Katie, sweet girl, was gently passing away from earth when one of her Sunday-school classmates called to see her, bringing the simple but well-selected offering of a white rose. The dying girl looked at it thoughtfully, toying with it in her thin fingers, and remarked, "This rose is the emblem of purity. Through the blood of Christ my heart has been cleansed and made like to this rose. Thank you, Maggie dear," said she to the giver, "for this lovely flower has given me new and sacred thoughts. And when I reach the home of the angels I will weave you a wreath of the roses that bloom in Paradise. And tell my teacher that when I meet her in heaven I will sing her a song far sweeter than that she asked me to sing for her when I saw her last." And when the day dawned Katie's cleansed spirit passed away to the home of the angels. And Maggie has been waiting the summons to join her till her head is all silvered over with age, but her faith fails not.

For the Globe.

CONTENTMENT.

There is nothing more essential to happiness than a contented mind. How often do we meet with persons who are not contented with their lot in life simply because they think they are not rich enough; they toil all their lifetime in order to add dollar to dollar, and acre to acre, saying, when they get so much money, and so many acres of land, they will be contented. We are prone, by nature, to be crafty, and the more some persons get, the more they want. We do not mean to say that this is the case with every one, but we do say, it is so with many.—On the other hand, we find that the poor peasant is often happier than the rich man.

There were once two little boys whom we shall call William and Andrew. William was the son of a blacksmith, and Andrew's father was a carpenter. These two little boys lived close to each other, and both attended the same school; they were both studious, and generally stood side by side at the head of their class. Years passed by and both had grown into manhood; Andrew had chosen his father's trade, and was accumulating a handsome fortune by his industry, and living contented and happy amid social enjoyment; while William, who had always been of a discontented and roving mind, tried many different occupations, but never found any to suit his wild, roving fancy. His father died and left all he had to his son; William, after disposing of his property, left his native land to travel in foreign countries.

In a few years he returned to his native town, having spent all his money. He now began to see his folly, and much, indeed, did he grieve over the past; but it was now too late, and he could not recall the years that he had wasted in idleness. Thinking it too late to improve the present, he went from bad to worse, and died a drunkard and a drunkard's death.

Thus, in this case, we see the effects that a discontented mind may have upon a person who does not try to overcome it. Here we see two persons who had both the same bright prospects of life in their boyhood days. The one plied steadily away at one thing, while the other wasted his time doing nothing. With true contentment there must be religion. It will then both insure happiness in this world and also in that which is to come.

G. J.

Heard of It.

Sunday-schools have served as the intellectual elevators of thousands, nay, we might doubtless say hundreds of thousands. This was the case during the earlier portions of their history much more than at the present day. We heard a well known doctor of divinity the other day telling of the first introduction of Sunday-schools in some portions of the West. They immediately become the center of attraction not for children only, but for many adults who had never learned to read. One of these, a man of forty, did not know the alphabet. When his teacher named the first letter, he exclaimed with some surprise, "I declare, is that A? Well, I have often heard of it, but I never saw it before!" In spite of so unpropitious a commencement this man became at last an acceptable Sunday-school teacher and a prominent Church member.

☞ Petersburg is a city of some eighteen thousand inhabitants, located on the Appomatox, twelve miles above its entrance into the James river, and twenty-three miles south by east of Richmond. It is one of the handsomest and most commercial places in Virginia, and, before the war, exported largely tobacco and flour. The river from City Point is navigable for vessels of one hundred tons, so that supplies shipped from Washington can be forwarded direct to the place.

☞ Fanny Fern, says, speaking of cotton: "The ladies, as we all know, owe something of their angelic symmetry to the pure and delicate southern staple. Of all the earth it is nearest to their hearts."

☞ If your lips would keep from slips, five things observe with care—of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how, and when, and where

☞ "The man who raised a cabbage head has done more good than all the metaphysics in the world," said a stump orator at a meeting. "Then," replied a wag, "your mother ought to have the premium."

☞ A Spanish proverb says, "A little in the morning is enough, enough at dinner is but little at night is too much."

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

M. EDITOR.

Jesus said suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

What Chancellor Frelinghuysen thought of Sunday-Schools.

"I have long regarded the Sunday-school as among the most efficient means, under the divine blessing, of advancing the Redeemer's kingdom, and is intimately connected with true national prosperity.

"I always rejoice in the occasion that enables me to raise my voice in behalf of the Sunday-school. I regard it, sir, as the most benignant enterprise of modern benevolence. It is the foundation of good. In all its aspects, it is full of promise.

"Some of my most favored hours have been in the Sunday-school, and my prayer is that God would enlarge its influence, and extend its relations until every tribe and kindred shall be saved.

"Sunday-Schools, by laying the foundation of public and private integrity and intelligence, provide the best preservation of our rights and liberties, and the best guarantee for the peace and good order of society, and in this view they deserve the special patronage of the statesman and patriot."

The Little Girl and the Charcoal-Carrier.

"One Sunday morning, as Jacob Freeth was drawing a load of charcoal, he met a little girl on her way to Sabbath-school reading her Bible.

"What book are you reading this morning, my little maid?" said Jacob in a good-natured way.

"God's book," replied the little girl.

"Let me hear you read," said Jacob, stopping his donkey.

The little girl began at once at the place where the book was open. "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work."

"There, that is enough," said Jacob, stopping her; "and now tell me what it means."

"It means," said the little child, "that you must not draw charcoal on a Sunday, nor let your donkey draw it."

"Does it?" says Jacob, musing a little. "I tell you what, then, I will think over what you have said."

Thus speaking, Jacob Freeth went on thoughtfully with his donkey one way, and the little girl with her Bible the other.

On the following Sunday no one saw Jacob's donkey go to the woods, and for this good reason, that Jacob did not go there himself. But if he did not go there, he went somewhere else, and very likely you can guess where. He went to the Sunday-school, taking his poor girls with him, to ask leave for them to attend the school.

It was known that Jacob had for a long time been a Sabbath-breaker, and it was agreed, in the first place, that one of the teachers should call upon him.

On the morrow the teacher went to the cottage of Jacob Freeth. Everything went on well, and the teacher soon found that it was Jacob's intention no longer to work in the woods on a Sunday. And now what has come of it all? Jacob Freeth is now a Sabbath-keeper, humbly attending God's house, and his children, neat and clean in their dress, are about two of the best-behaved scholars in the Sunday-school.

I Cannot do Wrong Father.

There was a little boy who had hid the word of God in his heart as he had learned it in the Sunday-school. On being asked by his father to do wrong he refused, giving as his reason that his Sunday-school teacher and the Bible forbade it. His father in anger told him that his only choice was to do as he had bidden him or leave his home. The little fellow had but two days in which to decide. At the end of that time he made up his mind to leave home, and presented himself before his father, bundle in hand.

"I cannot do wrong, father, and disobey my Saviour," were Tommy's words as he was about to bid his parents good-by. The father's heart was touched, and he remarked,

"If that is the effect of religion on so young a heart I want to have it myself."

The speaker who told this anecdote said that six months ago he saw that father, with the mother and the little boy, all seated at the communion table, commemorating the dying love of Jesus. Thus was the whole family towed into the stream of life by a little Sunday-school child.

A Startling Confession.

Mordecai Paine, a saddler, doing business on North Ninth street, was called from his work on Saturday morning by a messenger who brought the melancholy intelligence that his wife, Barbara, had taken arsenic for the purpose of committing suicide, and was then at the point of death. He hastened to her bedside, and found her more in agony of mind than body. She declared that there was something on her mind which she wished to confess to him before his departure, with the hopes of obtaining his forgiveness. Mr. Paine, with great emotion, desired her to go on with her disclosures, adding that she might assure herself of his forgiveness before she had made known her offence.

'Ah! Mordecai,' said she, 'you remember our large white pitcher was broken some time ago; I pretended to you that the cat broke it, but that was false, for I did it myself.'

'Oh, my dear, said Mr. Paine, 'do not concern yourself about such a trifle. I had forgotten that the pitcher was broken.'

'There is another matter,' said Mrs. P. after some hesitation. 'The silver spoons which I made you believe were stolen by the Yankee clock vendor, I pawned them to pay the milliner for doing up my pink satin bonnet.'

'Never mind it my love,' said Mr. P. encouragingly. 'I hope heaven will forgive you as freely as I do.'

After a short pause, Mrs. P. began again:

'Your best razor which you missed last Summer, and made so much to do about, I swapped it away to a pedlar, for a tortoise shell comb.'

'The deuce!—well, well,' said Mr. Paine recollecting himself, 'that is all done now, and cannot be amended. Think no more of it.'

'I could not leave this world with such a thing on my conscience,' replied the fair penitent.

'Go on, go on, I told you that I would forgive you everything at such a time as this.'

Mrs. Paine resumed:

'You remember our boarder, Simon Drake, who ran up a bill of six weeks, and then ran off in a hurry without paying a cent? He and I agreed to elope together, but he changed his mind at the moment and ran away without me.'

'Fire and fury! do you dare tell me this?' cried Mordecai in great excitement. 'But as you are dying, I won't reproach you. I'll leave you now to settle the affair with your own conscience.'

'Stay and hear one thing more. The dose I took this morning was intended for you, I put it in your cup of coffee, but in my hurry to get the thing done I gave you the wrong cup and took the right one myself.'

'The devil fly away with you, you jade!' roared Mordecai, as he flung himself out of the room. In the entry he met the apothecary, who had sold Mrs. P. the fatal powder. This medical man had heard of the commotion at P's house, and suspecting the cause of it, he came to administer hope and comfort to the afflicted.

'Don't be alarmed, Mr. Paine,' said he, 'the drug I sold to your wife was nothing but magnesia. I judged that she wished to destroy herself; and so I tricked her in this way to save her dear life.'

'You swindling rascal,' shouted the angry Paine, 'how dare you cheat a customer in that shameful manner, and obtain her money on false pretenses?—Begone!'

And with this exclamation he violently ejected the astonished apothecary from his front door. The man of physic, suspecting of course that poor Mordecai was deranged, sent two officers to provide for his safe keeping. His relation of the preceding dialogue, however, soon obtained his discharge.—*Phila. Press.*

ADVICE FOR BOYS.—You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous

If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him, for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs and no more talent than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is than to have a great fist.—HORACE MANN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 13, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.

HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

County Surveyor,

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

ADDRESS OF GOV. CURTIN.

The following address to the people of Pennsylvania, by Gov. Curtin, was read by the different pastors in their respective churches in Harrisburg on Sunday evening last, and telegraphed over the State during the night. We commend its patriotic sentiments to every lover of his country. Read it carefully and act accordingly:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10, 1864.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I refer to my recent Proclamation calling for troops on the requisition of the president. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived.

Similar efforts were too successfully made last year, at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your border.

Dispatches have been this morning received establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace, with 10,000 men was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick; he is believed to be in retreat towards Baltimore.

Communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels, below Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort, that they have, this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused.

It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your soil and of our good neighbors in Maryland, may depend on your promptness.

Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government and it is the duty of all to obey its requisitions. It would be disgraceful to you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go if called in some different way.

Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges.

Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your country. Come forward, like men, to aid her.

The rebel force will be easily defeated and driven away, if you do your duty; and I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be mantained.

A. G. CURTIN.

A BOUNTY FOR THE MILITIA.—At the meeting held by the citizens of Huntingdon last evening a committee was appointed to canvass the town in order to raise a sufficient sum of bounty money ($50 was proposed) to give to each man who would volunteer under the present call. Another meeting will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it is expected that our county's quota will be filled, and that old mother Huntingdon will sustain her honorable reputation for promptness in responding to every call of our country for succor.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.—This piratical vessel, which for almost three years has been plowing the waters of the Atlantic, sailing under every false colors, and attacking and plundering merchantmen, the American ones in particular, was, after a fierce combat, sunk by the United States steamer Kearsarge, and sixty-eight of the officers and crew captured. The commander of the pirate, Capt. Sommes, escaped to the English shore. The Alabama is supposed and known to have been fitted out by individuals in England who are opposed to the North and do everything in their power to aid and comfort the South. May every vessel they hereafter send upon the waters to aid the South, and every project they set on foot to defeat the North, meet with a similar, but quicker, fate as the Pirate Alabama.

Let us Select Good Men for Office.

The importance of this suggestion cannot be questioned for a moment.—Its necessity must commend itself to the judgment of every candid and earnest patriot. We all concede that the times are momentous; perhaps more so than has been the case in the past history of our once united, but now distracted, land. The Rebellion has assumed vast and terrible proportions. Its aiders and abettors seem to be guided and controlled by a fiend-like determination to rule or ruin, to conquer or die. No effort is abated; no stretch of power is left untried in their nefarious purpose to destroy the best Government in the world. Every man and every gun, and every source of aid and power, are pressed into their side of the conflict, with the seeming intention that our fair Republic shall be torn to pieces, and that we shall have anarchy, misrule and wretchedness in its stead.

And let us not underrate either the intentions or the strength of these wicked men. Indeed, we have done so too long already. They are just as determined now, as they were three years ago. Their strength may not be as great, but their intentions are none the less abated. Their purpose is, to conquer, or be conquered; they will fight until they are destroyed.—With this feeling they commenced the conflict, and this feeling will continue with them to its close.

How sad it is, too, to reflect that they are not alone in this unholy work. They have *their* aiders and abettors in all parts of these loyal States. Men may be found by scores, who style themselves loyal, and who enjoy the protection of the very government which they are aiding to destroy, whose sympathies are wholly *against* this Government and wholly *with* its enemies. We do not misjudge these unprincipled men; we do not condemn them without evidence. We judge them *by their fruits*; and by the same evidence we denounce them. Listen to their speeches in Congress, and mark the manner in which they prevail, vote there; and what is the result? *All against the Government!*—Read the treasonable sheets, which many of these same men publish; and what do you find *there? Every thing against, nothing in favor of, the Government.* And in the glow of their countenance, or in their sullen and dissatisfied manner, they clearly show how they receive the tidings of the defeats or successes of our arms! Add to all this, the persistent efforts which this same class of men are continually making in order to cripple the Government in its sources of supplies; in its efforts to provide ways and means to carry on the war successfully, and in its struggles to keep up the strength of its armies; and then you may see, to some extent, the formidable difficulties with which that Government has to contend in its struggles for its future existence.

And now, in view of these sad, but truthful facts we ask, Is there not force in the suggestion which is now before us? Is not this *the* time when good men, and true men, should be selected for office? And is it not *the* time when *the people* should see to it that such, and *only such*, should receive positions of public influence and public trust? The Government needs such men to aid it in its counsels and its policy. The army need such men in order to vote it its supplies. The whole country needs such men, and all the wisdom and all the virtue they possess, in order to guide it safely and securely through these perilous times. We should make up our minds, therefore, to throw the mere politicians aside; and to decree that selfish men, and mercenary men, shall stay at home! The people now should take the control of their political interests into their own hands in earnest, and demand of their agents and their conferees to put no man's name before them as a candidate for office, whose intelligence does not fit him to legislate; whose loyalty is doubtful, and whose vote can be bought with money, or any other mercenary means! This is the point to which we must come; and now is the time to come to it. The overthrow of the Rebellion demands this; the destruction of its abettors and their influence demands this; the defeat of traitors at home demands this, and the future safety and peace of our homes and our hearths demand this. And now let us awake to our duties; and, each man in his place, let us discharge these duties fearlessly and faithfully. Let us seek for good men; let us vote for good men, and let us elect good men. By thus pursuing the plain path which virtue and moral principle dictate, we may hope to see the day when treason shall be overturned and traitors destroyed; and the Government, which we so much prize and love, established on a firmer basis than ever!

THE FAIR.—The Great Philadelphia Fair closed on Tuesday last, the 5th. The amount of money realized for the *Sanitary Commission* will reach a million dollars. The splendid sword was given to Gen. Meade, a Philadelphian, by 3,442 votes to 1,506 for Hancock. An elegant silver vase was voted to Mr. E. G. James; a camp chest to Gen. Birney; horse equipments to Gen. Hancock; and a beautiful bonnet to Mrs. Burnside.

LATEST NEWS.

THE REBEL RAID.

We gather the following news from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of this (Tuesday) morning:

It is ascertained that eight bridges of the North Central railroad have been destroyed between Monkton and Cockeysville.

The rebels still hold the South Mountain passes in Maryland, whilst their main body threatens Baltimore and Washington from a point between the Monocacy and the former city.

Two passenger trains were captured yesterday, by the rebels, on the road between Baltimore and Philadelphia. On one of them was Major Gen. Franklin. The conductors and passengers were robbed.

Baltimore, July 11.

The rebel cavalry burnt Gov. Bradford's residence this morning. It is only four miles out on Charles street road. A squad of ten rebels did it.

They came to the residence and ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then fired the residence and the furniture was all destroyed. The Governor was in the city and was not captured. The rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad.

Baltimore, July 11—Evening.

The news from Washington is alarming. The *Star* says skirmishing on the Rockville road had commenced at an early hour this forenoon, and was continued by the advance of the rebels to a point about 4 miles west of Tennallytown; there their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction.

It is reported to day that the rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair. There were 800 infantry only in the force that camped at Rockville last night, though panic stricken refugees arriving to day report a force of about 30,000 crossing at Edwards' Ferry.

The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far, has shown no disposition to do so.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md. July 11.

About two hundred rebel cavalry, under command of Harry Gilmore, appeared at Magnolia station, 18 miles of this point, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, and captured the 8-30 P. M. passenger train from Baltimore by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop.

The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore shared the same fate.

The rebels fired the trains and also the freight house at Magnolia, which was consumed.

Passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, except in a very few cases.

The rebels started in a southerly direction toward Gen. Cadwalader's residence a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it, and this has no doubt been accomplished. Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicles, and many on horseback.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY QUOTA.—Under the call for 24,000 men for one hundred days, Huntingdon county will be required to furnish *two hundred and thirty-three*. It is important that the quota should be filled at once.

Howard Association.

We invite public attention to the card of this well known association, with much confidence in the honorable character of its managers. We feel assured that it is a very useful and reliable institution.

Headquarters 1st Brigade,
1st Div., 5th A. C.
June 27, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—Since I last wrote, Lieut. Neely has received his commission as captain of company I; Joseph R. Shaver as 1st Lieutenant; and D. C. M. Appleby, as 2nd Lieutenant. Never were commissions more worthily earned; for fifty days in the immediate presence of the enemy, often in fierce and sanguinary battles, they have always acquitted themselves with honor. Shaver was wounded in the head some time ago by a shell, which hurt more or less seriously, ten men, including four of company I, but in a few days he returned to the company with a bandage round his head.

The new orderly sergeant is J. S Gillam; considering the space he occupies, having a longitude of six feet and several inches, and that he is invariably on hand when fighting is to be done; Gillam has been singularly fortunate; at the North Anna, a ball passed his cheek so near as to burn;—the rebels fired high in that battle—but he has never been touched by a bullet.

As I feared, our brigade suffered severely on the 18th; of our company Corporal Peter Minnick was killed; the men were lying flat under a heavy fire when they were ordered to charge; the first man on his feet was Minnick, and he was soon struck by a ball which passed through both arms and through the body, producing instant death. Lieut. Neely was much affected by his sad fate, and told me that in him our company had lost one of its best members and our cause one of its bravest defenders. From my own knowledge of Corporal Minnick, I am able to attest the justice of the tribute. I write this, that his father may know, while he mourns for his son, that he died like a hero, and left a name without a stain.

We have now been lying for several days, in works which we threw up on the night of the 21st, and which have since been strengthened; the rebel works are in speaking distance, and our brigade, weary of fighting, have agreed with the rebels not to fire. Social relations have been established with the rebels, and commerce would be flourishing, had not stringent orders been issued to prevent it. The troops next to ours keep up the desultory skirmishing; the batteries are seldom entirely silent, but of late, the rebel guns maintain a sullen silence.

Of the general features of the campaign, it would be idle for me to write as you publish all news of importance before my letters reach you. We have just received the Saturday dailies, and are learning the news. The announcement that Lee with a large portion of his army is 'nowhere' makes some of us muchly uneasy, lest he should turn up *somewhere*, with Sherman or Hunter in his crop. J S B

TO ARMS!

Proclamation by the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, this day, made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand militia volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged.

I, Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this my Proclamation, in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania, of military age, to come promptly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service.

It is apparent that the enemies of our Government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of General Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great Army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proclamation by the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Andrew G. Curtin. Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond and is advancing on the north. So large a portion of our army is at remote points, that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a *sufficient body* to repel them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth. You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your own homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers (in addition to those required by my Proclamation of yesterday) to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and to come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil.

I refer to the General Order issued from these Headquarters, Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864 published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements. I do most earnestly desire the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves worthy of her in this emergency.

Her sons have established for themselves, on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS PA., MILITIA,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 50.

In response to a call of the President of the United States this day made, for twelve thousand militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged:

It is ordered:

1. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will, as rapidly as possible, be formed into companies and regiments.

2. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions, viz:

To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty (40) or more men, who have passed Surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service.

To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty five (25) to forty (40) men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) men must have been furnished as above.

3. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in charge of which camps commanders and skilful Surgeons will be appointed.

4. Transportation will be furnished on application, in person or by mail, to Col. J. V. Bomford, U. S. A., Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting service at Harrisburg, for the Western District, or to Major C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting service at Philadelphia, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to the Camp or Camps of Rendezvous in their respective districts, to whom report must be made.

5. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officers, at the proper post, for a period not exceeding fifteen [15] days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, *must* be seated in the accounts rendered.

6. The troops will be organized according to the general regulations of the service, armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted and supplied as other troops in the United States service, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, as soon as filled to the *minimum* strength, the term of service to be reckoned from the date of muster into the United States service.

7. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged.

8. No bounty will be paid the troops, nor will this service exempt from draft, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he will be credited for the service rendered.

By order of A. G. CURTIN.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen, Penn'a.

THE REBEL INVASION.

BALTIMORE, July 9th.

The city has been full of rumors to day of disaster to our forces under Gen. Wallace, at Frederick.

As near as we can get at the truth the enemy appeared in large force in front of Frederick last evening, and Gen Wallace not deeming himself strong enough to resist them, fell back to Monocacy bridge. Here he was attacked this morning in overwhelming numbers and forced to fall back on reinforcements which were sent to their relief.

The enemy were so strong that it is reported our forces are still falling back.

The rebels have destroyed the bridge at Monocacy. The liquor stores in this city were closed at 8 o'clock tonight, and the streets are thronged with people discussing the state of affairs. Troops are being rapidly sent forward, and horses are being raised, and cavalry mounted and dispatched to the front.

The President and Superintendant of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are doing all in their power to aid the authorities in forwarding troops to the scene of action.

Later accounts from the front represent that our forces have fallen back from the Monocacy to the vicinity of Monrovia. Our forces burnt the turnpike bridge over the Monocacy. The particulars of the fight have not yet been received.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

It may, without exaggeration, be said to day, that we are having something of an excitement. All day the streets have been teeming with rumors from the front.

In the city active arrangements are being made in anticipation of the emergency, which it is confidently believed is only barely possible and not probable to occur.

The leagues are being armed and the defensive works strengthened. As the government needs more horses immediately the authorities here are confiscating all able bodied horseflesh, especially the fast blooded horses of the disloyal.

Passes are required to leave the city, and a vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties in our midst, who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate with the enemy. At the last accounts we still held out at Monocacy.

It is understood that there has been some fighting. Our people feel confident that Gen. Wallace and the brave troops now concentrating against the enemy will all render a good account of themselves.

Proclamation by Gov. Bradford.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Evening.—The following proclamation has been issued:

CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE!—We have been unwilling to create an unnecessary alarm or agitation in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature, but we have no longer such an apprehension and feel no hesitation in declaring that in our opinion the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it. The invading army is by the last accounts approaching the city, and then all the men that can be raised are wanted to occupy fortifications already completed and to prepare others. It is not important how you should come, but most important that you should come at once. Come in you leagues and come in you militia companies, but come in crowds and come quickly. Brig. Gen. Lockwood has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised and has been assigned to that command. The loyal men in every ward will assemble at their usual places of ward meetings, and will report forthwith to Gen. Lockwood at his headquartors, No. 34, North street.

(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
Governor of Maryland.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, July 10—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

An official report from Major Gen. Wallace just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy yesterday, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m., and continuing until 5 o'clock, p. m.

Our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy and were forced to retreat in disorder.

He reports that Col. Seward of the New York Heavy Artillery was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner. That the enemy's force is at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss.

He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Baltimore, July 10th, 9 a. m.,—The excitement is intense this morning; the Union citizens have been arriving all night, and at six o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung and parties headed by drum and fife are moving through the town to man the defensive works.

The citizens are turning out with spirit, and are determined to do their utmost to defend the city.

BALTIMORE, July 10—6 P. M.

It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of this city on the York road.

Later intelligence has reached here that a portion of Gen. Hunter's force, under Gen. Sullivan, has recaptured Martinsburg, and has taken about one thousand prisoners, also all the stores captured there, and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

FOR SALE.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

aprl10,1864-tf.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity.

SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending in depth at right angles eighty feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further information inquire of

JAMES LEWIS, Supt.

Office H. & B. T. R. R.,
Huntingdon, Pa., Jy 6-tf

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with cornerips, and other *out buildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees.* The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms' Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.

Aprl13-3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.



☞The above Forks are for sale by Jas. A. BROWN, Huntingdon. [je15'64

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

NOTICE!

The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER,
Je22, 1864-6t* Administrator.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SUMMER RESORT.—

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the Interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. B. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [jy22-1m

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdonco., Pa.

ap20-3m

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

TO SELL THE

Elegant Full Length Steel Plate Engraving

OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence.

For particulars, address,

JOHN DAINTY, PUBLISHER,
No 17 S. 6th St., Philada.

may11-2m

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN. Huntingdon, Fe10,64

FISH.—200 barrels prime Fish, at city prices, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL others in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.



Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

GRAND

Metropolitan Combination.



THAYER & NOYES'

UNITED STATES CIRCUS,

AND

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND

Egyptian Caravan,

Combined for the Season of 1864, with One Price of Admission.



The Wonders of Animated Nature

Consolidated with the only

LEGITIMATE CIRCUS

Ever Organized—MORAL AND REFINED AMUSEMENT.

Pre-eminent Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Jesters, Clowns, Contortionists, Equilibrists and General Performers—Splendid Stud of TRAINED HORSES, PONIES and TRICK MULES—Magnificent Collection of LIVING LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, HYENAS, WOLVES, MONKEYS, APES, BABOONS, BIRDS of all kinds and sizes, &c., gathered by the

Great Van Amburgh Himself;

WILL EXHIBIT AT

HUNTINGDON,

On FRIDAY, JULY 15th, 1864.

Afternoon at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, 25 cents.



The MAMMOTH

WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,

The Largest Animal in the world, weighing nearly 15,000 Pounds. S. A. TAPIR, A Pair of.

HIPPOPOTAMUS,

Of the New World, the Only One on Exhibition.

A WHITE POLAR BEAR,

From the Arctic Regions, the Only One in America.

An AFRICAN OSTRICH,

Nine Feet High. A Pair of.

SNOW WHITE PEACOCKS,

A Pair of.

JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE

The first ever imported in America. Besides an immense variety of Rare and Beautiful BEASTS, BIRDS and REPTILES.



The unequalled Array of talented Artistes includes

DR. JAMES L. THAYER,

The Eloquent and Scholarly Clown and Comedian.

MR. CHARLES W. NOYES,

The unrivaled Horse Tamer, who will introduce his Beautiful Performing Horse, "GREY EAGLE, JR."

Charles Reed, the Champion Equestrian.

George H. Batchellor, the Greatest Leaper in the world.

Besides a numerous Corps of Auxiliaries and Attendants. The PROCESSION of this stupendous Consolidation will be prolific in splendid effects and marvels of magnificence. The

COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT



—OR—

Mythological Car of the Muses,

Containing

Ed. Parmeles famed Brass Band

Will be drawn by 12 beautiful Arabian Steeds, gorgeously Caparisoned with cloth of velvet, richly studded with brilliant emblematical ornaments of gold and silver. The Superb Dens, Carriages, Baggage Wagons and other Equipages, [manufactured by the celebrated FIFARMS BROTHERS, New York,] are of the most elegant and costly description, and of incomparable style and finish.

The indescribable grandeur of this wonderful Cavalcade, [representing, as it does, a MOVING PANORAMA of over a MILE IN LENGTH] with its attractive appointments and attributes, is so superb beyond conception, as filling in the beholder the realization of the fervid amusements which gave birth to chivalry and its attendant pageantries.

The MANAGEMENT desire to impress upon the Public mind that each and every feature of this Grand Combination is entirely unexceptionable and of a high toned and moral character. The undeniable excellence and superiority of this establishment is a conceded fact.

For the special amusement of Ladies and Children, Mr C. W. NOYES' will exhibit his great

Performing Monkey, "VICTOR."

The best trained animal of the kind in the world.



During the Entertainment

MONS. DAVIS

The only successful rival of the Great Van Amburgh will enter the den of Trained Lions, Tigers and Leopards At each Entertainment will be introduced the Performing Ponies' Monkeys, Elephants and

DR. THAYER'S Educated

COMIC MULES, SAM & DICK.

The GORGEOUS PROCESSION will enter town at or about 10 o'clock in the morning.



WILL ALSO BE AT

TYRONE CITY, JULY 14.

BELLEVILLE, JULY 16.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

The First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., is authorized to receive subscriptions to the new Government or 10-40 years Loan. This Loan bears Five per cent interest per annum, payable in COIN—half yearly on all bonds over $100, and yearly on bonds of $100 or $50; and the bonds are redeemable any time after ten years, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable forty years after date.

Both Coupon and Registered Bonds are issued, of the same denominations as the U. S. 5-20's. [Jy6-1m*

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 13, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

The Concerts.

The concerts given by Prof. Coyle's class on Thursday and Friday evenings last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the excitement caused by the news of the raid, were well attended by our citizens. The Professor gave sufficient evidence of his training capacity, and his pupils proved conclusively and satisfactorily their improvement in the musical art. We do not know what sum was realized, but suppose it came fully up to the expectation.

Co. A 2d Pa. Vet. Vol. Reserves.

It will be remembered this company was recruited three years ago by Capt. Hamilton, taken to Washington and placed in the 1st. D. C. Vols. From this Regiment they were transferred to the 2nd Pa. Reserves and known as Co. F. But after the term of service of the Pa. Reserves had expired and they were no longer an organization, this company, now known as Co. A, together with the veterans, new recruits and those whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated into two regiments, the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Penn'a. Vet. Vol. Reserves, and were assigned to duty in the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Corps. Co. A has now only four weeks to remain in service, until the 1st of August, when we hope its gallant members will receive from their friends at home all the honor they richly deserve.

We have received a communication, dated in the rifle pits before Petersburg, June 26, 1864, from the 1st Sergeant of this company, from which we extract the following list of casualties, that have occurred since May 5th, 1864:

May 5th.—Sergt. James B. Read, shoulder bruised from concussion of his gun; Private George J. Helsel, captured.

May 16.—Privates Abraham L. Smith, killed; Marshall Houck, wounded in the arm, since amputated; Adam Gehrett, gunshot wound in the throat, died May 16th. Joseph C. Pheasant; gunshot wound in the foot.

May 12.—Lieut. Robt. J. Clark, wounded in the leg, died from effects of wound, June 4; Corpl. David Cassidy, gunshot wound in the shoulder, slight flesh wound; Privates Alfred Cherry, killed; Thomas R. Sherman, gunshot wounds in legs, leg amputated and since died; William S. Walls, gunshot wound in hip, slight flesh wound; Austin Thompson, gunshot wound in the mouth, not dangerous.

May 19.—Privates E. J. Moore, killed, on skirmish; Isaac Cornelius, gunshot wound in the breast; serious.

May 22—Private William Snyder, gunshot wound in the forehead; serious.

May 25.—Private James Rutherford, gunshot wound in hand and side.

June 19.—Sergeant William Ambrose, gunshot wound in the face, not considered dangerous; Bugler George J. Lettie, gunshot wound in the arm; arm since amputated.

June 21.—Corporal John Smith, gunshot wound in arm and side; not considered dangerous.

June 24.—William B. Snyder, struck by a spent 12 pound solid shot; hip bone broken.

Coming.

Circus bills and posters, with representations of men, horses, ponies and mules, performing almost incredible feats, now stick (though in a mutilated condition, having passed through the destructive ordeal of rain and wind, but more particularly through the hands of mischievous boys,) on every fence, post and stable side, and meet the eye in every direction. These bills, as everybody knows, are indicative of a coming show, or circus, in which the lovers of sport, fun and fancy can revel to their heart's content. One-half the representations upon these posters are never witnessed in the ring. Yet the circus *will* be patronized by all who can make no better use of their time, and by the man who can't afford to take a country newspaper. He will take his family to the "show." The circus is a *great* institution, and its arrival will attract many of our country cousins to town.

☞ It is expected that Bishop Stevens of the Pro. Episcopal Church will hold services in St. John's Church in this place on Tuesday evening next, the 12th inst.

Omitted.

On account of insufficient space in our columns this week, we are compelled to omit a memorial of Co. I 5th Penna. Reserves, which a member has been so kind to forward. This communication, together with others we have received during last week will appear in our next.

Blair County.

The Union party of Blair county have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Jos. G. Adlum.
Sheriff—Joseph Robison.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow
Treasurer—David Stiteler.
Commissioner—Robert Waring.
Director of Poor—Sam. Moore.
Auditor—M. D. Thatcher.
Coroner—Jacob Weidensall.

Cigars for Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Items.

The Catholic church of this place is undergoing full and beautiful outside repair.——The foundation for the new National Bank of Huntingdon has been completed, together with the vault. The structure will be safe as well as commodious.——The steam saw mill of Wharton and Heffright is in full and successful operation.——We last week saw a new "levy." The piece was made by connecting a ten cent currency note, that had been torn in the centre, with a two cent postage stamp, also considerably mutilated.—Thayer's & Noyes' Circus and Van Amburg's Menagerie will be here on Friday next, when we expect to see the latter more fully than we did when here before. *Then* the fun was too much at the women's expense, who with balmoral stockings, muddy shoes and dresses, ruined bonnets and down cast figure and countenance, were a show of themselves. Don't be offended, girls.——The depredations of green worms and caterpillars upon grape vines is becoming greater every day in this locality. Drowning in coal oil and burning are suggested as remedies, but this is about as difficult as picking them off the vines one by one and crushing them under the feet. Something that will destroy the marauders more generally is wanted.

Bedford County.

The Union party has put in nomination the following ticket:

Alex. King, was unanimously nominated for President Judge.

Frank Jordan was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

D. B. Armstrong was nominated for the Legislature.

A. H. Hull for County Commissioner.

Asa Strickey for Director of Poor, E. J. Diehl for Auditor.

The "Democrats" have recommended F. M. Kimmell for Assistant Judge, and A. H. Coffroth for Congress, and B. F. Myers for the Legislature, and nominated Michael Worts for Commissioner, Hiram Davis for Director of the Poor, and David Evans for Auditor.

Fate of Co. C, 53d Regt., P. V. V.

In a letter dated on the battlefield, June 19th, we have the following casualties in this noble company:

Additional list of wounded: John Showalter had his right leg amputated and is now dead; Sergt. David Garner, Charles Nash and Jacob Heifner, (Heifner now reported dead.) In a charge on the evening of the 16th, Lt. Jno McLaughlin, Corporal B. L. Snyder, Samuel Norris, and the flag bearer, were taken prisoners, and nearly half the regiment was captured. This company had been recruited up, and on the 4th of May when this campaign commenced, numbered about 60 men; now it numbers but *eleven* for duty.—The highest officer in the company at present is Corporal S. W. Gill; Lieut. D. Fouse, who formerly commanded the company, is now acting Adjutant. This regiment acted a conspicuous part in nearly all the battles the army of the Potomac has ever been engaged in. It is connected with the 4th Brigade, J. R. Brook commanding; 1st Division, Gen. Barlow commanding; 2d Corps, Gen. Hancock commanding.

March & Brother, Marklesburg,

Have received another lot of new goods, and they desire their old customers to give them a call and examine their stock. They also have a lot of goods on hand which they will sell 20 per cent. cheaper than the same kind of goods can be purchased at any other place in the county.

Child Found in a Well.

A female child, the name of which is not known, was found dead in a well in the borough of Petersburg, this county, in the latter part of June. An inquest was held immediately upon its discovery and the jury rendered a verdict that the child was placed there by some person, unknown to them. The affair is supposed to have originated from foul and inhuman motives.

☞ Since the commencement of the war, it is estimated that 1,800,000 men have been called into the field; 4,000 battles and skirmishes have taken place; 210,000 men have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner; and yet our recuperative power is such that in the meantime, 487,000 young men have attained military age.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

[We give the following notice by the Deputy Collector, an insertion in our columns, for the information of our readers:]

All persons assessed and subject to take out licenses, pay income and other duties and taxes under the Excise Laws of Congress approved July 1st, 1862, and amendments within the county of Huntingdon, are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes and duties, and granting licenses, on

TUESDAY, JULY 5th, at Allenville, Mifflin county.
MONDAY, " 11th, at Saulsburg, Huntingdon co.
TUESDAY, " 12th, at Petersburg, " "
WEDNESDAY " 13th, at Orbisonia, " "
THURSDAY, " 14th, at Mount Union, " "
SATURDAY, " 16th, at Alexandria, " "
MONDAY, " 18th, at Spruce Creek, " "
TUESDAY, " 19th, at Dudley, " "
WEDNESDAY " 20th, at Marklesburg,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JULY 21 and 22, at the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 27 and 28, at his office in Birmingham.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes on carriages, manufactured articles, &c., on or before the 28th July, will incur a penalty of ten per cent. additional to the amount thereof and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July 1, 1862. And all persons who fail to lift their licenses as required, on or before said 28th July, 1864, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount of said license*, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid. Also, for any evasion of the law, an *imprisonment for two years*.

Money of the United States only received.

☞ There will be no further notice given.

JAMES CLARKE,
Deputy Collector 2d Division, 17th Dist., Penna.
Office Birmingham, Hunt. co., June 28th, 1864. 3t.

☞ The President has set apart the 1st of August, as a day of fasting and prayer in behalf of the country.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult. by Rev. J. A. Price in Huntingdon, Mr. RICHARD HOOK and Miss CATHARINE J. BUCKWALTER, of McConnellstown, Pa.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. GEORGE MERRITS to Miss ELIZABETH M. RUSSEL, both of Oneida township.

DIED,

In Barree township, on the 2nd ult. ANNA E. COUCH, daughter of David T. and Caroline C. Couch, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

Weep not, mother, for thy Anna—
She's an angel now in Heaven
Singing praises and joy forever,
With that holy happy band.

God called our darling lamb away,
From this dark and sinful world.
But why should we mourn for her,
Who is one of Christ's angels now.

Then farewell, dearest Anna,
It is our last farewell to thee;
And we'll try to meet thee in that land
Where sin and sorrow is not known.

D. C.

In this borough, June 29th, of Scarlet Fever, LAURA MCMURTRIE, daughter of Marshall and A. E. McMurtrie, aged eight years and ten months.

Once more we're called to mourn;
Another schoolmate's gone
To join the angel band above,
And be with Christ at home.

Why need we mourn for thee, dear Laura,
When thou art gone to rest—
No more to suffer here below,
But be forever blest.

Farewell, dear Laura, thou has't crossed
The dark and dreaded river;
We hope to meet thee yet again,
And part no more forever.

ANN.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

July 12

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11,00@11,50
Common and Superfine	$9,00@9.50
Rye Flour	$8,00
Corn Meal	℔ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,75
Fair and Prime Red	$2,75@2,84
Rye	$1,75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,70
Oats	97
Barley Malt	℔ bu $1,65
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$9,50
Timothy	$3,25@3,30
Flaxseed	$3,50
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$9,50@10,00
Extra do ℔ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	2,10
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,30
Corn	1,25
Oats	75
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	22
Shoulder	16
Sides	18
Tallow	10

REMOVAL!

HAVING the requisite authority I take leave to inform the citizens of Marklesburg and the community at large, that the OFFICE of the Adams' Express Company, formerly under the charge of Wm. March has been REMOVED, and is now under my immediate control at the DEPOT, (Marklesburg station.) Therefore, any person or persons, expecting to receive or forward goods through the aforesaid company, will please bear in mind that this is now the only legitimate point at which such business can hereafter be transacted, and where it will receive prompt and impartial attention, through my assistance, for the benefit and convenience of all persons receiving and forwarding goods by express.—As this is a more concentrated point than Marklesburg, being in the heart of Woodcock valley, it has been deemed essential, not only for the advantage of the Express Co., but for the peculiar benefit of all concerned, that the above important change in the removal of the office and its agency has been made.

D. GIBBONY CANTNER.
Marklesburg station, June 15-4t

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of said company, payable at the office of the undersigned, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. It was also

Resolved, That in view of the increased tax on gas, the advance in the price of coal and other articles used in the manufacture of gas, the price per thousand feet during the continuance of such high rates shall be FOUR DOLLARS.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Jy13-1t Sec'y and Treasurer.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address

S. C. McCLAIN,
Jy13-3t Mooresville, Hunt, co.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 8th day of August next, (1864,) to wit:

1. The administration account of John B. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
2. Trust account of Jacob Walter, trustee under the will of John Walter, late of Morris township, dec'd.
3. Administration account of Hays Hamilton, administrator of John Duffield, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
4. Administration account of Wm. Shock, administrator of Beneville Shock, late of West township, dec'd.
5. The trust and distribution accounts of David Black, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of George Black, dec'd.
6. The account of David Etnier, executor of Elizabeth Etnier, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
7. Administration account of Cyrus Chronister, surviving administrator of Moses Chronister, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
8. Administration account of H. L. McCarthy and Saml H. McCoy, executors of the last will and testament of Jno Brown, late of Brady township, dec'd.
10. The administration and trust accounts of Hon. Jas. Gwin, who, in his lifetime, was the executor and trustee under the will of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of said James Gwin, dec'd.
11. The administration account of Samuel Ralston, Esq. and John Wrye, administrators of Henry Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
12. The account of Benedict Stevens, Esq., administrator of Robt. Madden, late of Clay township, dec'd.
13. The administration account of Frederick Harman, administrator of George W. Gilleland, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
14. The administration account of Samuel Steffey, administrator of Robt Wilson, late of Jackson township, decd.
15. The administration account of Levi Dell, executor of Henry Dell, late of Cass township, dec'd.
16. The final administration account of Livingston Robb, acting executor of the last will of James Porter, dec'd.
17. The administration account of John M. Smith and Wm. A. Oaks, administrators of the estate of William B. Smith, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
18. The administration account of George Jackson and Robert Fleming, administrators cum testamenta annexo of James Stewart, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
19. Account of Michael Flesher, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Mears, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
20. The account of George Hazzard and Joseph P. Curfman, administrators of the estate of Philip Curfman, late of Cass township, dec'd.
21. The administration account of James Keith, administrator of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Duncan, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
22. The partial administration account of Wilson S. Utts, administrator of the estate of James K. Hampson, late of Brady township, deceased.
23. The account of William Hutchison, executor of the last will and testament of Archibald Hutchison, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
24. The account of Dr. J. M. Gemmill, executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary M. Wallace, late of Morris township, dec'd.
25. The account of George Gensimore and Cyrus Chronister, administrators of Moses Chronister, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Hunt., July 10, 1864. Register.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public, generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [je7-3m] J. H. FOCHT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 10th of August, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of James R. Crownover, deceased, set apart to his widow.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Matthew Taylor, deceased, set apart to his widow Rebecca Taylor.
3. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to Mary Gilleland, widow of James Gilleland, deceased.
4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Nicholas Graffus, late of Franklin township, deceased, set apart to his widow Mary Graffus.
5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Thompson, deceased, set apart to his widow Sarah Thompson.
6. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jesse Gorsuch, deceased, set apart to his widow Hannah M. Gorsuch.
7. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Joseph Edmison, deceased, taken by his widow Elizabeth Edmison.
8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Piper, sr., deceased, taken by his widow.
9. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Terrel, deceased, taken by his widow Hannah Terrel.
10. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Daniel Weight, deceased, taken by his widow Elizabeth Weight.
11. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Grubb, deceased, taken by his widow Hannah Grubb.
12. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Charles S. Black, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, taken by his widow Henrietta Black.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
July 13, 1864. Clerk.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF - ADJUSTING WRINGER.
NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one.
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

To GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon—Sends Greeting:

WHEREAS: A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly;

And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of the Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the **first Tuesday of August**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed."

Now therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article to the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said George W. Johnston, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg this twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, **on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, 1864**, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also, for the information of the electors of the county of Huntingdon, publish the act, entitled an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner, and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each, and every, sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city, and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this state, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections, of this commonwealth, are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges, of the respective counties, and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures, only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office, of the court of common pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid, at the expense of the proper county.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next, before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the speaker of the Senate, or the speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the commonwealth; and the same shall, on the same day, and hour, be opened, and published, in the presence of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and the number of votes given for, and against, said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates, of the result, shall be signed by the speakers of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved, and ratified, by a majority of the qualified voters, of this state, voting thereon: Provided, That if, for any cause, a quorum of either house of the legislature, shall not be present, at the day, and hour, above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened, in the presence of such members, of said houses, as shall be present; and, in case of the absence of the speaker, of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both speakers, by the chief clerks of both houses, or either of them, in case of the absence of one of said clerks.

SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whatever, in, and about the general elections of this commonwealth, shall be performed, by such officers, in, and about, the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers, or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

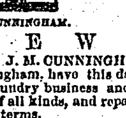
APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

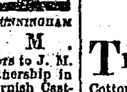
Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon, June 29, '64.*


J. M. CUNNINGHAM.


W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 300 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, ap27 NANCY HOLDER.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be *convinced* that we are unequaled in the quality, taste, style, and *prices* of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENDID ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREPARED to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1862.

PROVISIONS.—Ham, Shoulder, Side Dried Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples. Cheese, Potatoes, Beans, Flour, Corn Meal, Lard, &c., &c., at je15 LLOYD & HENRY'S.

GRINDSTONES, Mowing & Cradling Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c., at je15,1864 LLOYD & HENRY'S.

AT LLOYD & HENRY'S is the place to buy your barrel and sack Salt cheap.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S to buy good and cheap Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

CEMENT by the Barrel at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

NAILS.—300 kegs Nails for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BOAT "HERO" has just arrived with her cargo of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Carpet, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., which will be sold at a small advance above city prices at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, June 15, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell, wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

april19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

NEW WHOLESALE STORE!

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street, TO THEIR NEW BUILDING On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package, WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, FISH, SALT, NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS AT THE LOWEST PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE, FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Wool-en Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Sept 16, 1864. SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW-WARE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, NAILS, GLASS, OLD MEAT, CRACKERS, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

NOW BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING*, Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27, '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.* R. ALLISON MILLER,

Sep16, 1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Co's.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT, *FOR SALE*

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					*EASTWARD*		
MAIL.	FAST LINE	PHILADA. EXPRESS	BALTIMORE EXPRESS	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS	FAST MAIL	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4 52	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 43
5 00	......	......	5 21	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 10	......	......	......	Mapleton,	......	......	1 25
5 15	......	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 09	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	......	......	6 03	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	......	......	......	Barree,	......	......	12 44
5 58	......	......	6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 22	......	......	6 41	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	......	......	6 51	Tipton,	......	......	12 05
6 37	......	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 00
6 42	......	......	7 00	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 40	7 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

Even'g P.M.	Morn'g A.M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A.M.	Even'g P.M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 8 60
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	8 30
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	8 22
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	8 00
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	7 52
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	7 45
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	7 33
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	7 30
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 7 15
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 7 00
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	6 43
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	6 36

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 31	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M. Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

May 12, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN.

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS, PORT-MONNAIES, PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, CARD CASES, SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE WITH CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 18, 1864-1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

The Paris Mantilla Emporium,

920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS, (Sportsmen's Depot,)

Mch2, 1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment,

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

{L.S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ELI SLIFER,

may 4, 1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed Amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* {to run by steam or hand} 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " " 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

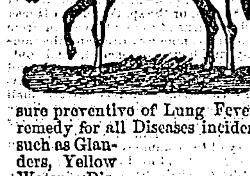
A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

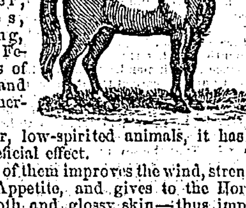
For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.



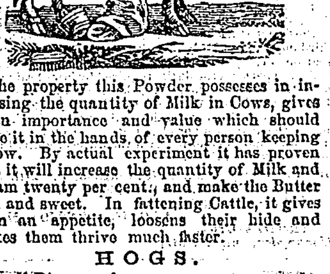
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

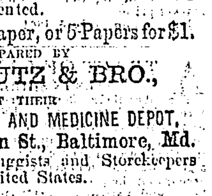
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

LOOKING GLASSES.— For sale at the Hardware store of JAMES A. BROWN. Feb. 3, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July. JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room, in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full Jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF Handsome and Useful Articles, Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864. LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale, AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

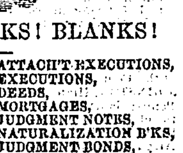
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK Consists of upwards of One Hundred Different Styles OF Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering, FOR The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, *A LARGE STOCK* AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Window Curtain Papers, JUST RECEIVED AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000, BEST QUALITY WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY, FOR *LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,* EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON, CAN NOW BE HAD AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST*,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,* ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.— A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS, *A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT* LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bollak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE, at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 6, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER— ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. BY *MISS ELIZA ACTON.*

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omblettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR. *A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.*

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

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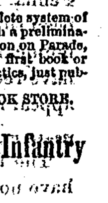
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